My dear Dr. Harper:

Must probably you have read the letter on ber-
tificates to the University in the Nation of this week—11. 8-9—

Possibly you have over-
looked it. In my judgment the spirit of the entire letter is not ideal—
but the references to the University of Chicago and its affiliated and co-operating schools are flippant

No doubt the letter got its im-
pulse in the Committee last Saturday.

Very sincerely,

Jan. 8—'97.

J. W. McCleery
Chicago, Feb 12, 1892.

Dear Mr. Harper,

I am not quite sure that I understood your request. I attended the lecture tonight, and found it a fresh printed copy of the book referred to, but I have missed the practical point you made. I do think it would be pleasant to hear it again, if not too late.

Permit me to say that in my humble opinion for are doing a very great work for intellectual development in the common sense for are putting into thoughts in the Bible against raising a hue and cry over, for are dealing super
Station most effective those
The old notion that the Bible is an
ark of the covenant that can
not be touched without exciting
the anger of God was paralyzing to
the mind. The literature of Biblical
exegesis is the most man no stuff;
as a whole, she found in fruit.
Higher Criticism may be an error in
many of its details but no matter
for that. It had thickened the
veil which comes from piety, existing
in, gradually. But such the
treason when one time

Frank A. Grefe
DR. ABBOTT MUST BELIEVE IN ALL THE MIRACLES OR NONE.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's somewhat jocular treatment of the Biblical account of Jonah and the whale has brought upon him the censure of clergymen and religious associations who accept the orthodox teaching as to the infallibility of the scriptures. It is deserved censure, too, so long as Dr. Abbott professes to be a Christian believer.

The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, the pastor of a Lutheran church in Madison avenue, put the case this way last Sunday, that if the story of Jonah and the whale is to be treated as a fictitious narrative, simply because it defies the laws of nature, the whole foundation of the Christian belief must be swept away for the same reason. How is it possible to escape from these conclusions of the Lutheran clergyman:

If we reject Jonah, what about the parting of the Red Sea, the fall of manna in the wilderness, the sun standing still, the fall of Jericho when Joshua blew his horn? Not only this, but what shall we do with the miracles recorded of our Lord, and, indeed, what becomes of that crowning miracle of miracles, most momentous and incredible of them all—the death and glorious resurrection of Christ? How is the story of Jonah more difficult to believe than any or all of the others? We must accept or reject them as a whole. [Including the Garden of Eden story, with the serpent tempting Eve and the consignment of the great bulk of the human race to hell as a consequence of Eve's curiosity.]

Chicago Tribune,
February 4, 1897.
EDITORIAL,
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

January 21, 1890:

"BROTHER MOODY, by virtue of his earnestness, his faith, and his literal acceptation of the Scriptures, has once more distracted his brethren in the pulpit. The result is that they do not agree with the views which he expressed Sunday last as to the resurrection of the body and the second coming of Christ. They have studied into the subject, and find chemical and physical and physiological obstacles in the way of a bodily resurrection after the component parts of the body, which are mostly gases and water, have been dissipated by natural processes and gone off into vapor and been taken up in vegetation and absorbed in other animals. They realize the difficulty there will be in finding and identifying the particles—a condition which is made all the more involved since every seven years or so we are clothed with a new body. Equally so with the doctrine of the second coming. They, or the most of them, cannot take the Scriptures literally, as Mr. Moody does, and hence they speculate in various ways as to their meaning on this point. The moral of the whole matter is that there is danger in departing from the literal meanings, for once out of moorings there is no telling where a man may bring up. Brother Moody is firmly anchored among his Bible texts, accepts them literally, and thus gains added grace and enthusiasm. He has nothing to explain."

Strange, indeed, that a purely secular newspaper should exhibit and manifest a keener and higher appreciation of the necessity and importance of absolute faith in the infallibility of the Bible as the Word of God than many of its so-called expounders.
HEBER NEWTON'S HERESY.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Episcopal Church, New York City, Sunday last preached a sermon which is likely to elicit severe criticism if not to secure his presentation before the church authorities for heresy. Dr. Newton based his sermon on the text from the third verse of the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, "To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs." In discussing the doctrine of the resurrection Dr. Newton conceded that the church understands by it a physical resurrection and that the people and his disciples at the time believed it also, but he takes issue with the church and with the apostles, declaring that he cannot accept the testimony of the latter particularly, as no one saw him "rising from the tomb and passing forth in the same identical form of his earthly body." He takes issue even with the doubting Thomas and intimates that he may have misunderstood what was said to him and misunderstood it. In a very realistic way he affirms that our bodies cannot appear and disappear and go through closed doors. In a word, it is Dr. Newton's belief that the resurrection of Jesus Christ does not mean the resurrection of the physical body. In his own language, he believes "that the spirit of Jesus in the spiritual body, which is the house of the living after death, appeared to the disciples and made the reality of his combined life indisputable to them and thus gave them that faith in the power of which they started forth to conquer the world."

Thus it will be seen that Dr. Newton makes a sharp and clear issue with the church, the apostles, and those who were living at the time of Christ's death. The despair of his position, however, is the absence of proof. If it cannot be proved that the physical body was resurrected, if the apostles and Thomas are not to be believed, though they were contemporaneous with the occurrence, how can Dr. Newton prove that it was the spiritual body that rose and how does he account for the disappearance of the physical body? If the apostles and the doubting Thomas are not to be believed what more powerful inducements are there for believing the doubting New York doctor? Is he not as liable, is he not more liable, to be mistaken centuries away from the occurrence than those who were there at the time? Undoubtedly there will be much discussion over this vexed question, and if Dr. Newton is brought up for heresy there will be long and learned statements by the theologians. But after all is said and done, how much better off shall we be, since it will only be a discussion in which nothing that is advanced can be proven? The moral of all this is that it is better to let the established beliefs alone. Interference with them is dangerous to the whole scheme of Christianity; so dangerous, indeed, that Dr. Newton will probably find himself in very hot water and will have to go outside the church if he sticks to his position, which he cannot prove. The only safe course is to stand by the texts and the beliefs based upon them until absolute proof is found that they are incorrect. Dr. Newton thinks that if the physical resurrection is insisted upon the whole significance of the record is thrown away. But he apparently does not stop to think that if he insists upon the spiritual resurrection only he throws away the record itself. He is on dangerous ground. If the church wishes to preserve Christianity it must preserve the record intact. It cannot afford to let any part of it go.

Editorial, Chicago Tribune,
April 24, 1895.
"The Educational Gazette explains how Mr. John D. Rockefeller recently came to give the University of Chicago ten million dollars additional to the eight millions he had previously given. The purpose from the first was that the University Endowment should be twenty million dollars, which would give it an annual income of $1,200,000. But as the present endowment is only thirteen millions, it was found by an expert examination of the University accounts that it was running ahead of its income by about $250,000 per year. Discouraged by this showing, and not seeing how it was possible for him to carry out his plans, President Harper is said to have offered his resignation; whereupon Mr. Rockefeller increased the endowment by the magnificent gift of another ten millions, and President Harper continues."—Baptist Outlook.

We believe the correct statement is that Mr. Rockefeller has promised to give that ten million additional. But however that may be, it appears to us that he lost the opportunity of his life if he had such a good chance to rid the University of Dr. Harper. The Baptist denomination could well afford to do without $10,000,000 rather than have Dr. Harper at the head of an institution that was intended to be Baptist but is not Baptist at all.
"If any one among you do err from the truth!" Truth is the purest, the most powerful, the most enduring thing in the world. Truth makes God to be God, and when Jesus came into the world, the noblest name that Heaven could give Him was to call Him the Truth. All the wrongs in the universe begin by a wandering from the truth. All sin is departure from the truth. The talk of those who say it matters not what a man believes is vapid and founded on ignorance. It is like saying, No matter what disease a man has, so long as he has health. The outward life of a man is the product of his character, and his character is largely the product of his creed. If you wish to see what creed can do, study the history of those who have laid much stress upon Calvinism. They are the sturdiest religious people in the world.

All backsliding is erring from the truth. Error of creed is likely to be followed by error of conduct. Errors in doctrine bring serious results. The libertine in creed is very apt to be a libertine in conduct. The so-called moral men often tell us that doctrine is nothing. You will notice that these men never become religious. Some
It is understood that the University of Chicago now has an endowment fund amounting to $23,000,000. Up to recently it was only $13,000,000. This sum was found inadequate and the university was running in debt at the rate of $250,000 a year. Dr. Harper was threatening to resign because cramped for means with which to carry out his plans. He seems to have the millionaire, Mr. Rockefeller, completely hypnotized, and the result of the proposed resignation was that Mr. Rockefeller said, "Here is the needed amount—$10,000,000 more. Why Mr. Rockefeller, who has been reported as old fashioned Baptist, wants to pile up money to be used for the subversion of the old faith, a great many people cannot understand."
American Baptist
Publication Society

BAPTIST P\*

It is gratifying to be\ncontinuation of the Society\nover 165,000 copies the f\n
Continued Success is t\nprices were greatly reduce\n
Dear Dr. Harper: I find that I failed to enclose the clippings to which I referred in my letter of yesterday. You will notice that the "Baptist Outlook" of Indiana, as well as the "Educational Gazette", is involved. I do not now remember from what paper the other clipping was taken. But these are only two of probably twenty noticed before I thought of being called in question.

Very truly Yours,

[Signature]
something seems to be lacking. Perhaps, however, if Mr. Rockefeller does not grow weary in well doing, he will yet make the university all that he has hoped to see it.
BOSTON EVENING TRIBUNE

STATE HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Restrictions for Consumptives’
The University of Chicago, which was founded by John D. Rockefeller, is in trouble again, or at least has been, and strangely enough the difficulty with this most richly endowed of all educational institutions has this time been of a financial character. It is stated that President Harper has threatened to resign for the reason that after a careful and sufficient experiment he has found himself incapable of running on $500,000 a year an institution that was planned for a budget of $1,250,000. The reassuring statement is made that its sponsor has agreed to double his several endowments, amounting in all to $8,000,000, which with other gifts have brought the resources of the university up to $13,000,000, and if that is true, it will have the tidy little sum of over $20,000,000 with which to do business. The institution enjoys the special favor of Mr. Rockefeller, who is a pretty substantial backer where he chooses to be, and no other person would so deeply deplore the failure of this enterprise as he. Yet he will doubtless continue to find it different from any other venture with which his colossal successes have been associated. Universities are like men and women and newspapers and Topsy—they grow. No matter how copiously the vital principle is poured into them, they can only be forced at a moderate rate, and when they undertake to step, Minerva-like, full panoplied into the arena of the higher education, they generally find that they have forgotten something. The Chicago faculty is composed of successful educators in other institutions, and the equipment is admirable; still,
The bill merely as it regards the Cullis Home of this city. I think it is needed for institutions throughout the State."

Dr. Charles F. Withington of the Harvard Medical School said, in response to a question, that in the case of a smallpox hospital carefully conducted and a consumptives' home that was not carefully conducted the danger to the health of the surrounding district would be greater from the consumptives' home. He thought the bill was deficient in failing to require some system of inspection and control of consumptives' homes and similar institutions after they have been once established. Dr. Withington lives near the Cullis Home, and Dr. F. W. Lyons, who also favored the bill, lives near the Free Home for Consumptives.

**TO IMPROVE TOWN SCHOOLS.**

**Arguments Given in Favor of a State Tax, the Proceeds of Which Shall Be Apportioned According to Attendance in Towns.**

The Committee on Education heard the arguments of the petitioners on the bill which provides that the State shall annually appropriate and distribute to the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be used for the support of public schools only, the proceeds of a tax levied upon all taxable property in the Commonwealth at the rate of one mill on the dollar. The proceeds are to be apportioned to the several cities and towns in proportion to the average attendance of pupils in the public schools for the year preceding the apportionment.

The case of the petitioners was opened and conducted by J. W. McDonald, agent of the State Board of Education, who gave statistics in regard to the valuation of prop-
A DAILY HINT FROM M’DOUGALL.

Comfort in the Reflection.

Where some of it goes to when price of Standard Oil stock reach certain level.
Guarantee Clothing Co.

127th St. Cor. 3rd Ave. Broadway Cor. Canal St.

Our second and new store will be open for your inspection to-morrow in the

BRANDRETH BUILDING,

BROADWAY,

corner of

Canal & Lispenard Streets,

With a Complete Stock of
Answering yours of

Dear Dr. Harper:

I cut the enclosed clipping from the Evening World yesterday, and thought it would interest you as a cartoon.

Please to hand the enclosed check to the proper person.

A letter from the secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, in answer to one mailed Saturday afternoon, announcing the change in the meeting of the Education Society, shows some sensitiveness. I wrote that owing to "the inability to make necessary arrangements for its meeting &c" he objects to the word "necessary," and asks to be permitted to say "timely and satisfactory." I granted the permission and expressed satisfaction with the word "satisfactory," and told him to use "timely" if he wished, though I could not see its exact contribution to the meaning of the sentence. Morehouse is too sick to be seen on such a trifle. So I have sent him the letter, and kept a copy. I told them that the bare fact that they knew more than a year ago that we would meet with the Convention should have secured for us a place worthy of the Society which has helped institutions in all sections, and is composed of such men as ours. The letter was PERSONAL, and not official.

Dr. Breasted has promised me slides of the "Israel tablet." Do not let him forget to send it this week if he can.

Yours Sincerely,

W. C. Bitting
March 24th, 1900.

My dear Mr. Parker:

I do not know what you could have said to the newsboys that has produced the result which seems to have come. I am reported in the papers as having prohibited the sale of any newspapers on the University grounds. I should be glad to have you rectify this at once. No objection has been made to the selling of newspapers on the grounds. The objection was to the noise and rowdiness of the boys and to their crowding into Cobb Hall. It was not necessary for you to send the boys off; simply give them a place to stand and let them behave themselves.

Very truly yours,
Miller, Secretary

Mr. Guest, Mr. Secretary:

I do not know what you could have said to the
newspaper people that they would not report the last
word by you, nor do I know what I could have said
to the people in the department to keep them from
reporting in the newspapers or what I could have said
to the newspapers to keep them from reporting what
the people in the department said.

I am sure that you have been doing everything possible
to keep these things secret, and I believe you have been
done. I want you to keep up the good work.

I will write to the President as soon as I have
done. The situation will be sent to the President and
he will have the necessary action taken.

I am not necessary for you to send this paper off to
the President and let him know what we have been
doing.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Oct. 20, 1900.

President William R. Harper,

My Dear Sir,

I enclose a clipping from this morning's Chronicle, which, by the form of the headline and the department given, I know must refer to me. The reporter approached me on the subject yesterday. I do not need to deny the assertions of the article to you. I should be glad to come and talk the matter over with you, if you would care to have me.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. T. Birdzell.
Humanity is busy thinking about itself. Man is discovering life on the planet Mars, the frozen secret of the north pole and savage life under the equator, is superseded by the consuming interest in the newly-discovered life that ebbs and flows in ceaseless tides through our city streets. Popular interest in the vital probabilities of city life has been aroused and is increasing.

The civil war emphasized the value of national life; the distinctive tendencies of our times reveal the possibilities for good or evil in municipal life. The last census exhibits the rapid transfer of our population from rural to urban life. Within the city limits the tremendous social forces, good and bad, find their battle fields. Here the problems of social life become more complicated and clamorous with each passing day.

The growing recognition of this condition is an omen of good. The press gives its editorial columns to sociological studies. The pulpit adds the study of humanity to that of divinity. The workingmen give their leisure to the study and debate of social and economic questions. The professors of political economy, history and sociology in our universities and colleges find their lecture-rooms crowded with eager hearers. Many of our best minds are busy with the grave problems of municipal life.

This we say apropos of the return to our city of Professor Charles Zeublin of the Chicago university to give another course of university extension lectures. One of his general subjects is "British Municipal Life." These lectures will be in the nature of the importation of experience. Our city life is comparatively new. The American municipality, especially in the west, possesses all the weakness and imperfection of mushroom growth. In addition to the ordinary problems. The experience from which we must derive educational advantages is that of the old municipalities across the water. Wisdom suggests that we treasure every scrap of dearly-bought wisdom that can be imported for our use.

Professor Zeublin is a careful and critical observer of social conditions, and by the dissemination of the results of his studies abroad he and his fellow laborers in the same field are public benefactors. The scope of the announced series includes nearly every phase of city life—material, physiological, social, aesthetic, intellectual and moral. There is no necessity to commend the lecturer to those who heard him last year.

We have no question but that lecturer and subjects will call together large and earnest audiences.
campaign since then. There are some 700 post offices in Iowa yet to appoint, and Gear is making the most of the opportunity to keep the machine in line. At the Cedar Rapids convention Cummins drew blood again when he forced the Temple attendance into the platform, but since then his campaign has lagged, and he is reported as having but few friends among the twenty-five senators to be elected this fall who will vote for United States senator two years from now.

This is principally caused because the Cummins men discovered at the Cedar Rapids convention that the present congressmen from this state are divided. Captain J. A. T. Hull, wants to be senator himself. He tried to name the member of the state central committee but Cummins defeated him, but not until he had to make a combination with Mayor John MacVlecar and his following, whom he had up to this time opposed. This would indicate that Cummins realizes that he can get to the senate to succeed Allison four years hence, only by defeating Hull for congress, which he will very likely try to do next summer. As a result of this complication, Gear is having things his own way and MacVlecar is likely to have easy sailing for another term.

The 800 coal miners in this district have won their strike for 8c a ton, an advance of from 10 to 15 cents. They struck a month ago and have put up a stubborn fight, against imported colored miners and coal from the southern Iowa districts. At a mass meeting held last night reports from all the mines but three indicated that the operators would this afternoon sign an agreement to pay the uniform scale of 8c, and the miners decided to declare the strike off. It has been a well managed strike and there has been no violence.

The great council for Iowa of the Modern Redmen will be held at Davenport next week. The order is particularly strong in this state and several thousand are expected to be present. Dr. E. D. Willey, of Des Moines, will head the local delegation that will attend in a special train.

**Sheriff Caught Them**

**Elopers From Churches Ferry Taken at Larrimore.**

Special to The Journal.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 2.—Mary Gill, the 15-year-old daughter of a well known Ramsey county farmer and John McLean, of Churches Ferry, were yesterday on their way to Grand Forks to be married, accompanied by Ella Hincercert and Neil McLean. The prospective bride's parents objected to the match and an elopement had accordingly been planned and carried almost to a successful culmination, but a telegram from Churches Ferry spoiled their program and when the train arrived in Larrimore an officer arrested the party.

Incident to the arrest of the party, as they left the car a traveling man noticed a pocket book on one of the seats occupied by them. He called their attention to it and one of the young men claimed it and took it with him. As the train neared...
ON MATERIAL LIFE

FROM STORIED TOWNS OF THE ARTIFICIAL CITY.

A holiday celebration attended the birth of a new generation in the 20th century. The Great Leap Forward, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of a world leader, began the commemoration of the 10th Century.

Communist officials hailed the event, saying it marked the beginning of a new era in world history. The festivities included a parade, fireworks, and speeches by government officials.

However, questions remain about the long-term effects of the event. Some critics argue that the Great Leap Forward led to widespread famine and suffering among the population. Others point to the Great Leap Forward as a catalyst for the growth of the Chinese economy.

Despite these concerns, the Great Leap Forward continues to be commemorated in China today. The anniversary is celebrated with traditional Chinese music and dance, as well as speeches by government officials.

As the world looks towards the future, it remains to be seen whether the Great Leap Forward will continue to play a role in shaping China's development.
BOOKS OF BOOKS.

The Publishers of "By the Way," the popular monthly magazine, have brought out a new volume under the title of "Books of Books," which is the American counterpart of the English "Book of Books." The latter was an annual publication, begun in 1872, and continued for a number of years, but was discontinued about twenty years ago. The "Book of Books" was a review of the best books of the year, and was highly esteemed by bibliophiles. The American edition is intended to be a continuation of the English series, and will be published annually. The first number, which has just appeared, contains a review of the most notable books of 1892, and is well worth perusal. The publishers have done a fine piece of work in bringing this valuable publication to the American public. It is a relief to find a periodical devoted to the discussion of books, and one that is not only interesting but instructive. The "Book of Books" is a welcome addition to the list of periodicals that deal with the subject of literature.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Travelled from the shores of Hellenic civilization across the Hellespont, and thence to the eastern confines of the Roman empire. The story of the Roman empire is one of the most interesting and important in history. The Romans were a people of great energy and determination, and their enterprise was never equalled. The empire which they founded was a vast and imposing structure, and its duration was a century and a half. It was founded by the genius of Augustus, and was maintained by the energy of the emperors who followed him. The Romans were a great people, and their history is a record of their greatness. The "Book of Books" contains a fine review of the most notable books of 1892, and is well worth perusal. The publishers have done a fine piece of work in bringing this valuable publication to the American public. It is a relief to find a periodical devoted to the discussion of books, and one that is not only interesting but instructive. The "Book of Books" is a welcome addition to the list of periodicals that deal with the subject of literature.

The "Book of Books" is a valuable addition to the list of periodicals that deal with the subject of literature. It is a relief to find a periodical devoted to the discussion of books, and one that is not only interesting but instructive. The "Book of Books" is a welcome addition to the list of periodicals that deal with the subject of literature.
Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18, 1897.

Pres. W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed you will find two clippings from the Minneapolis papers in reference to the lectures which Prof. Zeublin is giving in our city. I thought perhaps you would interested to know how well the lectures were being received.

Very truly yours,

O. A. Evers.
My dear Dr. Harner,

Your complaint about my report of the board meeting was referred to me last night, and modified me a good deal, but I could not understand it.

If you refer to that watchful head line, I am with you. I cannot see what I wrote to justify such words. But you understand, the reporter not only does not write the headline, but does not even know who does write them.

When I came in, I intended to lead my article with your motion, but was met with instructions to lead it with Lane's report (for special reasons not personal to you) and to keep my article within 1,000 words. I had in my notes both the original report and the substitute, but did not have room for them; and had to frame a condensed summary.

The summary also was unfortunate, for the printer made me say "on other correlated branches" instead of "one other correlated branch." The only other error I can imagine is in the words "open to all," and that did not occur.
to me until the morning. That idea was
fixed in my memory by the words of hearing,
which I did not notice that you objected.

After all, however, I really do not
know what it is you object to, and the only
editor after studying it all over, said he
could not see either.

Pardon me for saying that while the
member of the board would the reproof for
their mistakes, they do everything they can to
conceal the news from us. I appealed to
you and to Mr. Clark before the meeting
to give me some idea of what was coming,
and both of you refused, and afterward
saying in a manner that required reflection
in order to be understood. Every scholar
in town holds that board room.

I can assure you that there is so
better news in this town than you and
your doctors, and every scholar knows,
without being told, that he must rebuke them
and rebuke them correctly.

Yours Truly

F. W. Moriarty
Lawrence Irwell,  
76 W. Tupper Street,  
Buffalo, N.Y.  
Jan. 6, 1906.

President Harper's Secretary,  
The University of Chicago.

My dear Sir, I should be very much interested to learn if the enclosed excerpt from last evening's Buffalo Commercial is a correct report of what the President said. —

May I ask you to hand him two reprints upon quite important subjects which I send (addressed to you) under separate cover? 

Yours very truly,  
Lawrence Irwell.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, at the twenty-first convocation of the university, held in the Auditorium last night, made the astounding assertion that of five deaths that had occurred at the university in five years, three might be attributed directly to starvation. This is the latest Chicago sensation.
Dr. Lawrence Irwell
20 W. Tupper Street
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Mr. President's Secretary,

At the University of Chicago

Mr. Greenberg & B. Griffin, 200 E. 67th St.

Enclosed is a letter from the Executive Committee

in a cordial manner of what the Committee

sincerely said.

Surely a case for the President's Committee

requesting that short, direct and important subjects

mention B. Greenberg (Secretary) to them

before our next.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence Irwell
Dr. Harper

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Some few years ago I read in the Chicago Tribune, a school of your name was an
in the Bible, making a rational explanation of
many Bible stories. Write these answers
our published in both forms? If so, kindly
advise where I can get them. Thanking you
in advance, I am

Very truly,

Marion, Ohio, Feb 1st/195
Fortress Monroe, Va. April 1, 1879

My dear Sir:

I have just been reading the intensely interesting account as given in the New York Times of the relations of your noble University and its faculty to the drink habit and traffic and I cannot refrain from writing you a few words of congratulation for the position that takes are maintained.

I rejoice to know that the Chicago University is great and already feared along some lines proposed to be...
foremost in the advocacy of the principles that an educational institution has something to do with the moral habits and social condition of its students as well as those purely intellectual. The position they take and so strenuously and successfully maintained will claim not only from the University the warm sympathy and earnest prayers of many, of the father and mother of our land, but what is still better, the blessing
of God upon it.

I trust your life will be spared for many years to be a leader along the lines of truth and righteousness.

With kind personal regard,

Your friend,

[Signature]

H.R. Harper 85.

Chicago.

I saw her for a few days with one of my daughters, who has been unwell but is now better. If
Dr. W. R. Harper,

Dear Sir,

President of Chicago University,

In the matter of the present tendency of the College and University student-life, permit me to appeal to you to exert upon the student influence to bring about, if possible, a much needed reform.

What I have to say may not in any way apply to the moral influence in Chicago University. If it does, so much the more necessary that my appeal be noticed by you. I address you because being at the head of the largest institution of the kind in my native state, I feel greater liberty.

For some weeks daily papers have devoted many columns to the prize-fight in Colorado.

We are told that multitudes of University students were heavy betters on the pugilists. For years the substance of University news through the papers has almost exclusively consisted of reports of sporting matters.

The boy-reader of the dailies can hardly have an idea of the aims and functions of a University course outside of athletic and gambling sports.

The importance attached to these, the atrocities practised under the name of boxing, the details of secrets, secret patterns of the seedy order must create in the mind of the army of newspaper readers a conception of University life, wholly discrete from any connection with learning and character-building.
Is there not something radically wrong in the aims of institutions thus only, appealing to the recognition of the common classes?

Should it be true that a large number of the students apply themselves to acquire an education and to maintain a good character — what is the state of public opinion that ignores the respectable class and fills the columns of sporting news with the achievements of the brutal, the vicious, the idler? What kind of management makes possible the excesses known to be constantly occurring? Which makes possible the frequent sight of a dozen drunken students returning to Cambridge on the last car, to bully the conductor and frighten women and children — that makes it possible numerous students rooms actual gambling salons that a medical examiner has rejected eight out of nine candidates for positions in athletic games on the score of unmentionable disease?

It would appear from this state of things, that the higher the order of learning sought — the lower the prevailing standard of morality.

In view of the well-known facts I have quoted, and judging cause by result — may we not well feel apprehensive that college and university associations promote vicious habits?

We have been accustomed to regard ignorance and low associations as causes in crime — but

is that supposition verified in modern criminology? Judging from the position, means, education, and social advantages of those individuals reported in the daily papers as implicated in murders, burglaries, theft, embezzlements, defalcation, rape, seduction, forgeries, etc., that the number of educated criminals must be large, notwithstanding the superior opportunities of such in eluding the law, I procured reports of penitentiaries, East and West, and was appalled to learn the true proportions of the numbers. In 1876 the number of convicts admitted to jail, wholly illiterate, was 6.58 per cent, while the number of those who had received the advantages of High School and College education was 7.47 per cent of the whole number.

I sincerely believe that the solution to this problem may be found in the fact that our schools, our colleges, our universities, make intellectual culture and progress the standard of the man instead of moral character. The aim and scope is for the attainment of human knowledge—even under so-called Christian professors—and like the Tower of Babel it comes to naught. Moral character should be made the highest criterion of the student's worth to the home, the profession, city, state, and country. Rome in her highest state of intellectual culture was vile unspeakably vile.

One more fact I beg to call your attention to.
Please notice the great number of bloody crimes committed by medical men and medical students. From the time of the murder and dissection of Mr. Parkman by Dr. Webster, I have noticed the fact—largely on the increase within late years—from Jack the Ripper in London—a learned, esteemed surgeon to Durant of San Francisco, you will be able to recall numerous physicians, but no lawyers, accused or convicted of multiple atrocious murders.

Is it not reasonable to conclude from these facts that some kinds of study tend to demoralize and to blunt the sensibilities more than others?

Why should not the study and practice of the healing art render men gentle and more sympathetic? It certainly did so in former times, but since the introduction of vivisection, there is a callousness to human suffering never before witnessed in physicians.

Can anyone be keenly sympathetic with human suffering, who can put to a lingering death by torture any helpless creature? No, never—and colleges in permitting such practices as far from bringing relief to humanity are training friends to let loose upon the world.

Surely if there be retributive justice, the sufferings imposed on innocent and helpless beings will be avenged. Respectfully, Louise Mertz
ICE OF THE PEOPLE.

President Harper and the Story of Cain and Abel.

To the Editor of the Enterprise:

A short time ago I clipped from your telegraphic columns a statement to the effect that President Harper of the Chicago university had declared the Bible story of Cain and Abel a myth. Satisfied from my personal acquaintance with President Harper that it could not be true, I cut it out and sent it to him with a word of explanation. I have just received both a letter personal and a printed circular which he has deemed it necessary to put forth in reply to that statement. You doubtless have not room for the full statement, in which he gives first of all the report as it appeared in the Chicago Herald, from which doubtless your report was taken, and then the full text of what was said, which he follows with several deductions, among them the following: (1) No such statement occurred in the lecture referred to; (2) A statement practically the opposite was made.

I think that is sufficiently clear and definite. It may however be added that President Harper says that he had his personal statement in the Chicago Herald of the third or fourth day after the false statement, but that, while the false report has been telegraphed far and wide all over the country, his contradiction has not been telegraphed, and so he suffers from the statement as seeming to be uncontradicted. It is a striking illustration of the love of some for the sensational at the expense of the truth. It would seem but fair that the denial should be circulated as widely as the blundering and lying report of some brainless reporter.

Very respectfully,

J. K. Richardson.
other furs which are much more desirable and can be purchased at a lower price. Alaska sable, the fur of the deodorized skunk, is a much more beautiful fur, and when properly treated there is no suspicion of an odor remaining, but when this has not been properly done the odor is most offensive if the wearer sits for any length of time in a warm room.

This is a matter to be carefully considered in purchasing this beautiful fur, because of the trouble and expense of deodorizing it. Russian sable, as every one knows who has seen it, is not a jet black fur, but a black brown. Black mink is the same color. One of the most costly, yet one of the most frail of all furs of commerce, is the silver gray fox. Black fox, which comes chiefly from Russia, is the single strip of black fur found down the back of the silver, and is one of the court furs of Russia, commanding a fabulous price. The natural black fox of commerce is the dyed fur of our forest foxes and is not very expensive.

Besides being dyed, fox fur is often bleached to imitate the natural white fox of the arctic regions. In the intense cold and darkness of the arctic night the fur of all animals is bleached to a snowy whiteness, and the finest snow white furs come from the far north. The little ermine is of a yellowish brown in summer, when it is known as the steat. It is pure white in winter like the white fox, the color of the snow, retaining only the black tip of its tail.

The little gray squirrel is the color of the lichened bough on which it climbs, and numberless other instances might be named of this tendency of nature to adapt the creature to the color of his habitation. Certainly in the arctic circle the color of all animals and even of most of the birds is of the color of the snow.—Good Housekeeping.

Hasheesh Smoking.

Like opium, hasheesh is chiefly used for smoking, and when thus used it is almost always in combination with tobacco. First, a plug of tobacco is placed at the
My dear Brother Harper:

I am very much obliged for your favor explaining about the Cain and Abel matter. I enclose a letter that I had printed in the local paper that gave currency to the false report.

Fraternally yours,

Justin K. Richardson

Wm. R. Harper, M.D.
President Chicago University
Flirts to Prove Theories

Psychology Student Makes Love for Sale of Science.

Object of Masculine Inquest to Test Female Susceptibility

Chicago University Women Try to Punish the Offender.

Philosopher Will Publish His Conclusions in a Learned Thesis.

An attempt to prove certain psychological theories of love by a graduate student at the University of Chicago who has made much in the present knowledge of psychiatry and who has not the experiment been satisfactorily checked. A familiar young student of psychology went among the university halls, met and courted a number of women, and then proceeded to develop the thesis that women are susceptible to the emotions aroused by the courtship of men. The story of Cupid disappointed and modernized.

The entire idea of original research was suggested to the young man, whose name is Charles Bush, during a lecture on the psychology of love. It was an instrument in the hands of the pupils of the department of psychology for experimental study, and another and so in this respect he was only following directions, but on the other hand no other student knew precisely what the experiment was. He would not tell his the girls in order that they might not recognize the boy.

The experience was a series of meetings in the department of psychology, where the girls were seated in the laboratory and the boy called on them one by one. He would talk of the man who had been the subject of the experiment and then explain the method of the experiment to each girl, and finally go on to explain the whole idea of the experiment.

The boy would ask the girl if she was interested in the subject, and then ask her if she would be willing to be his subject. He would then explain the whole idea of the experiment and then explain the method of the experiment to each girl, and finally go on to explain the whole idea of the experiment.

The experiment was a series of meetings in the department of psychology, where the girls were seated in the laboratory and the boy called on them one by one. He would talk of the man who had been the subject of the experiment and then explain the method of the experiment to each girl, and finally go on to explain the whole idea of the experiment.

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agreement made the fateful decision, effective, whereupon the United States, for the first time in our history, passed a resolution of the necessity for war, and the United States, acting upon the resolution of the non-aggression pact, asked for the support of the world, and the support of the world was given.

In the midst of this unprecedented development, our people were faced with a terrible decision. They were faced with the necessity of choosing between the President's policy of non-aggression and the policy of the United States, which, if carried out, would involve the United States in a struggle with the world.

The President's policy of non-aggression was based upon the belief that only by the establishment of a world-wide system of non-aggression could peace be maintained. He believed that only by the establishment of a world-wide system of non-aggression could the world be saved from another world war.

The policy of the United States, on the other hand, was based upon the belief that only by the establishment of a world-wide system of non-aggression could peace be maintained. He believed that only by the establishment of a world-wide system of non-aggression could the world be saved from another world war.

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